SHADRIN, V.S.; GORODETSKIY, A.F.

Tensoresistance of polycrystalline germanium films. Fiz. tver. tela 5 no.10:3030-3031 O '63. (MIRA 16:11)

1. Novosibirskiy elektrotekhnicheskiy institut.

SHADRIN, V.S.; GORODETSKIY, A.F.

Piezoresistance of germanium. Fiz. tver. tela 5 no.11:3081-3087 N '63. (MIRA 16:12)

1. Novosibirskiy elektrotekhnicheskiy institut.

ACCESSION NR: AP4019872 S/0181/64/006/003/0956/0958

AUTHORS: Shadrin, V. S.; Gorodetskiy, A. F.

TITLE: The piezothermoelectromotive force of degenerate n type germanium

SOURCE: Fizika tverdogo tela, v. 6, no. 3, 1964, 956-958

TOPIC TAGS: piezoelectric effect, semiconductor, crystal lattice deformation

ABSTRACT: Almost all parameters determining kinetic coefficients change during unilateral deformation of a semiconductor. Change in electrical conductivity is caused by change in relaxation time, group velocity, density, and distribution function. It has been shown, however, that in the temperature range where the effect of interminimum scattering is small, piezoresistance is determined chiefly by change in the distribution function. The relations of the piezothermoelectromotive force to impurity (arsenic) concentration in n-type germanium are shown in Fig. 1 on the Enclosure. The authors have also obtained an expression for the ratio of the coefficient of piezothermoelectromotive force to piezoresistance on the assumption that the coefficient of thermoelectromotive force at the i-th minimum of degenerate n-type Ge is anisotropic and that the distribution function

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ACCESSION NR: AP4019872

is the principal factor affecting the piezothermoelectromotive force. Values are obtained for this ratio on both n-type and p-type germanium of various resistivities. Orig. art. has: 2 figures and 6 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: Novosibirskiy elektrotekhnicheskiy institut (Novosibirsk Electrical Engineering Institute)

SUBMITTED: 08Jul63 DATE ACQ: 31Mar64 ENCL: 01

SUB CODE: SS, EC NO REF SOV: 001 OTHER: 004

Card 2/3

ACCESSION NR: AP4019872

ENCLOSURE: 01

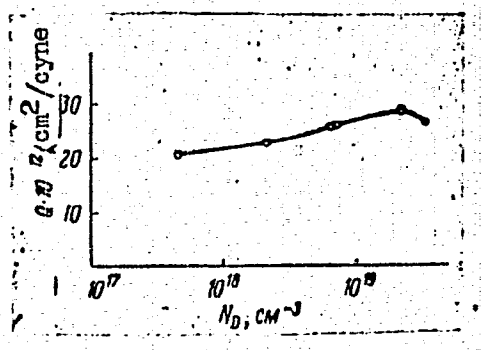

Fig. 1. Dependence of the piezothermoelectromotive force in n-type germanium on the impurity (arsenic) concentration.

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ACC NR: AP6030164 (A) SOURCE CODE: UR/0120/66/000/004/0222/0223

AUTHOR: Shadrin, V. S.

ORG: Novosibirsk Institute of Electrical Engineering (Novosibirskiy elektrotekhnicheskiy institut)

TITLE: A method of attaching ohmic contacts to silicon devices

SOURCE: Pribory i tekhnika eksperimenta, no. 4, 1966, 222-223

TOPIC TAGS: silicon semiconductor, soldering, eutectic mixture

ABSTRACT: A method is described for obtaining ohmic contacts on silicon in which the gold + silicon eutectic is prepared beforehand in large quantity and is applied as required without pressure at a fairly low temperature (450°C) to the required place on the silicon device. The gold + silicon eutectic is very effective in wetting silicon, gold, nickel, etc. Thus, the difficult process of fusing gold into silicon may be replaced by the soldering of one of these metals to silicon by means of the eutectic solder. The method can be used in a large number of applications and is particularly suitable for producing contacts of small area. Contacts with a diameter of 100 microns can be prepared. The entire process of joining the contacts can be carried out in air using a binocular microscope. Extensive tests have shown that contacts obtained in this manner are ohmic contacts and have high mechanical strength.

SUB CODE: 11,09/ SUBM DATE: 07Jul65

UDC: 621.382.032.27

Card 1/1

SHADRIN, Yevgeniy Grigor'yevich

[From the Twentieth to the Twenty-first; Perm Province between party congresses] Ot Dvatsatogo k Dvadtsat' pervomu; Permskaia oblast' mezhdu partiinymi s"ezdami. Perm', Permskoe knizhnoe izd-vo, 1958. 65 p. (MIRA 13:2)
(Perm Province--Economic conditions)

SHADRIN, Yevgeniy Grigor'yevich; GRAYEVSKIY, A.M., red.; SYCHKIN, A.M., tekhn.red.

[The first step; results of the first year of the seven-year plan in Perm Province] Pervyi shag; itogi pervogo goda semiletki v Permskoi oblasti. Perm', Permskoe knizhnoe izd-vo, 1960. 46 p. (MIRA 14:3)
(Perm Province--Agriculture)

SHADRIN, Ye.N.

Selecting the regulation of heat supply for heating systems. Izv. TPI 89:85-90 '57. (MIRA 10:12)

(Heating--Regulators)

SHADRIN, Ye.N., dotsent

Choice of optimum speed of water flow in water circulating conduits. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; energ. 6 no.5:62-67 My '63. (MIRA 16:7)

1. Tomskiy ordena Trudovogo Krasnogo Znameni politekhnicheskiy institut imeni S.M.Kirova. Predstavlena kafedroy teploenergeticheskikh ustanovok Tomskogo ordena Trudovogo Krasnogo Znameni politekhnicheskogo instituta.
(Water pipes) (Electric power plants--Water supply)

SHADRIN, Ye.N.

Determining the final pressure in steam-turbine units in projecting a thermal electric power plant. Izv. TPI 125: 21-27 '64. (MIRA 18:8)

1. Predstavlena kafedroy teploenergeticheskikh ustanovok Tomskogo ordena Trudovogo Krasnogo Znameni politekhnicheskogo instituta imeni Kirova.

FAYVUSHEVICH, Vladimir Mikhaylovich; KOVAL', Nikolay Andreyevich; VERETE, Arnol'd Grigor'yevich; LALAYEV, Georgiy Georgiyevich; KARAMUSHKO, F.D., retsenzent; SHADRIN, Ye.V., retsenzent; LUBOCHKIN, B.I., red.; SANDLER, N.V., red.izd-va; KOTLYAKOVA, O.I., tekhn.red.

[Boiler operator's manual]Uchebnik kotel'nogo mashinista. Leningrad, Izd-vo "Morskoi transport," 1962. 505 p. (MIRA 15:11)

(Boilers, Marine--Habdbooks, manuals, etc.)

SOV/32-25-8-40/44

28(5)

AUTHORS: Lobachev, M. V., Podmoshenskaya, S. V., Trilesnik, I. I., Shadrina, A. B.

TITLE: Multi-channel Photoelectric Devices DFS-10 for Emission Spectrum Analysis

PERIODICAL: Zavodskaya laboratoriya, 1959, Vol 25, Nr 8, pp 1013-1014 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The instrument mentioned in the title has a photoelectric recorder of the individual spectrum lines (SL) and is intended to be used for rapid- and marking quantitative spectrum analyses of metals and alloys. The instrument has 36 outlet slits separating 36 (SL). A special programming device makes possible the simultaneous application of any desired combination of 12 (SL), using one (SL) as comparison line, thus 11 elements can be simultaneously determined in a sample. The instrument has a polychromator (vertical scheme), a recording receiver and a GEU-1 generator for electron regulation. The monochromatic radiation is focussed by special mirrors on 36 photoelements (with Sb/Cs-photo cathodes type STsV). The operation interval of the instrument with the photoelements STsV is 2200-5500 Å.

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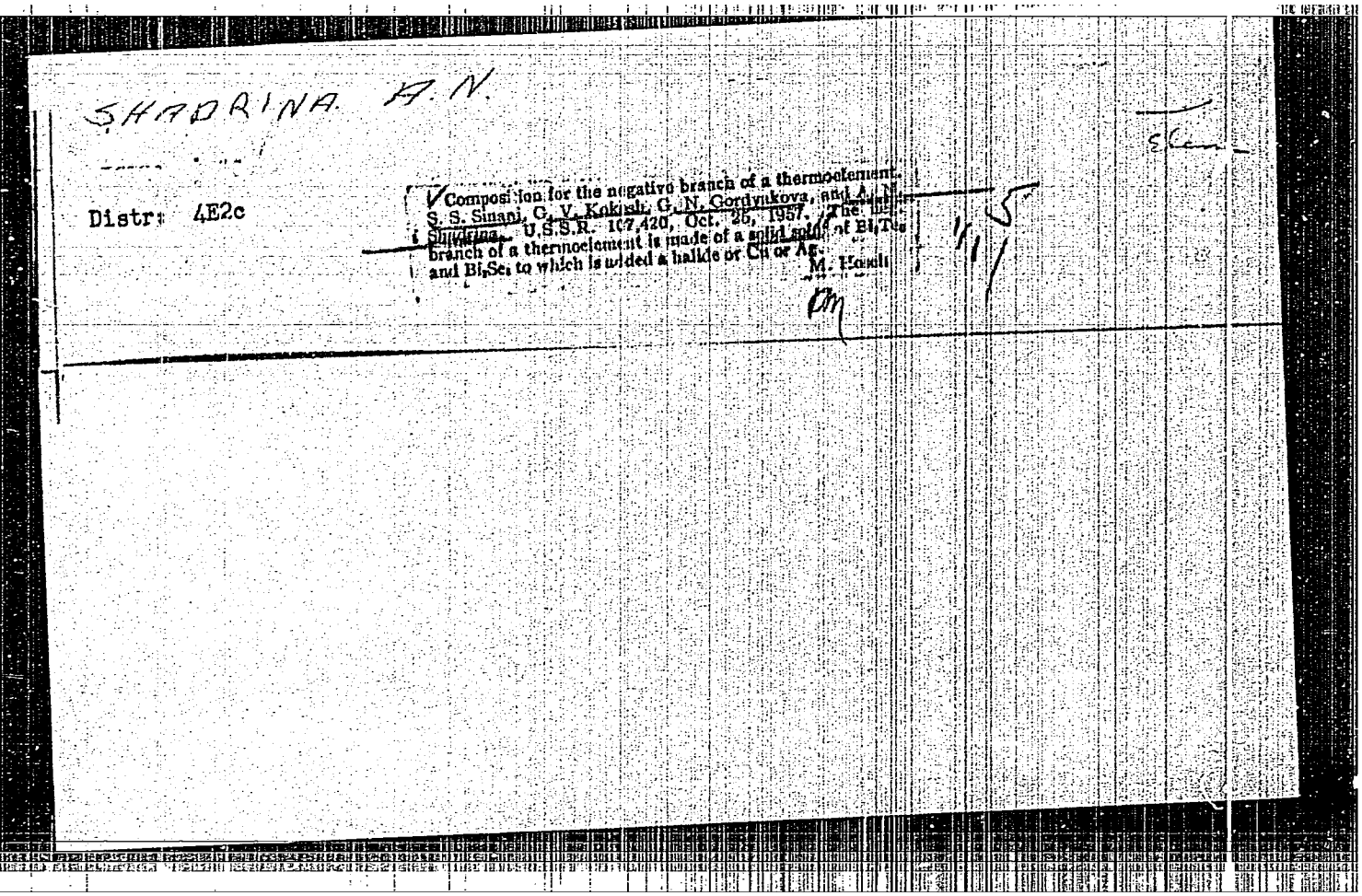
Multi-channel Photoelectric Devices DFS-10 for Emission Spectrum Analysis

The operations of the instrument are described by a schematic diagram (Fig). The recorder is a potentiometer type EPP-09. The reproducibility of the photometric recording during 8 hours of continuous operation at a constant radiation is ± 0.6%. There is 1 figure.

SHADRINA, A.M., kar .biolog.nauk

Improvement in the quality of Soviet cements. Stomatologiia 38 no.4: 15-17 Jl-Ag '59. (MIRA 12:12)

1. Iz kafedry obshchey khimii (zav. - dotsent A.A. Zats) Moskovskogo meditsinskogo stomatologicheskogo instituta (dir. - dotsent G.N. Beletskiy) i Moskovskogo instituta inzhenerov gorodskogo stroitel'stva (dir. - dotsent I.P. Sveshnikov).
(DENTAL CHEMISTRY)



SHADRINA, A. N.

Distr: 4E2c

Composition for the negative branch of a thermoelement. S. S. Sinani, G. V. Kakiuli, G. N. Gordyukova, and A. N. Shadrina. U.S.S.R. 107,420, Oct. 26, 1957. The negative branch of a thermoelement is made of a solid solution of Bi_2Te_3 and Bi_2Se_3 to which is added a halide of Cu or Ag.

M. Hauth

SHADRINA, A.N., kand.med.nauk

Adsorption properties of the hard dental tissues. Stomatologiia 40 no.1:35-38 Ja-F '61. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Iz Moskovskogo meditsinskogo stomatologicheskogo instituta (direktor - dotsent G.N.Beletskiy).
(TEETH)

SHADRINA, A.N.

X-ray structural analysis of normal and fluoridized teeth. Stomatologiia 41 no.5:16-17 S-O '62. (MIRA 16:4)

1. Iz kafedry obshchey khimii (zav. - dotsent A.A.Zayats) i kafedry gigiyeny (zav. - prof. A.A.Minkh) Moskovskogo meditsinskogo stomatologicheskogo instituta.
(TEETH--RADIOGRAPHY)

DUBINSKIY, P.F., prof., doktor tekhn. nauk; ANDREYEV, B.K.; KUT'INOV, F.I.; MONAKHOV, I.G.; FISHCHUKOV, M.A.; CHERNYAKOV, L.M.; SHADRINA, G.N.: GRINEVSKIY, I.A., inzh., red.; KHITROV, P.A., tekhn. red.

[Construction work and machines] Stroitel'nye raboty i mashiny. Pod red. P.F. Dubinskogo. Moskva, Gos. transp. zhel-dor. izd-vo, 1958. 540 p. (MIRA 11:10)

(Railroads--Construction)

SHADRINA, G. N.

DUBINSKIY, P.F., doktor tekhn.nauk; ANDREYEV, B.K., kand.tekhn.nauk; MONAKHOV, I.G., kand.tekhn.nauk; FISHCHUKOV, M.A., kand.tekhn.nauk; CHERNYAKOV, L.M., kand.tekhn.nauk; SHADRINA, G.N., kand.tekhn.nauk; KOKIN, M.V., inzh.

The over-all mechanization of assembling apartment houses. Transp. stroi. 9 no.6:13-17 Je '59. (MIRA 12:11)
(Building machinery) (Apartment houses)

DUBINSKIY, P.F., doktor tekhn.nauk; ANDREYEV, B.K., kand.tekhn.nauk; MONAKHOV, I.G., kand.tekhn.nauk; FISHCHUKOV, M.A., kand.tekhn. nauk; CHERNYAKOV, L.M., kand.tekhn.nauk; SHAIRINA, G.N., kand.tekhn. nauk.

The over-all mechanization of assembly operations in building large-panel apartment houses. Transp.stroi. 10 no.8:31-36 Ag '60. (MIRA 13:8)
(Apartment houses)
(Cranes, derricks, etc.)

FROLOV, Petr Terent'yevich, kand. tekhn. nauk, prof.; GINKEVICH, Petr Stepanovich, kand. tekhn. nauk, dots.; YEFIMOV, Sergey Grigor'yevich, kand. tekhn.nauk, dots.; BAUMAN, V.A., retsenzent; SHADRIN, I.A., prof., retsenzent; DUBINSKIY, P.F., doktor tekhn. nauk, prof., retsenzent; MONAKHOV, I.G., dots., retsenzent; FIITSUKOV, M.A., dots., retsenzent; CHERNYAKOV, L.M., dots., retsenzent; ANDREYEV, B.K., dots., retsenzent; SHADRINA, G.N., dots., retsenzent; VAYNSON, A.A., nauchnyy red.; SHAROVA, Ye.A., red. izd-va; VORONINA, R.K., tekhn. red.

[Principles of the mechanization construction work] Osnovy mekhanizatsii stroitel'nykh rabot. Moskva, Vysshaia shkola, 1962. 299 p. (MIRA 16:4)

1. Chlen-korrespondent Akademii stroitel'stva i arkhitektury SSSR (for Bauman). 2. Kafedra stroitel'nogo proizvodstva Moskovskogo instituta inzhenerov zheleznodorozhnogo transporta (for Dubinskiy, Monakhv, Fiitsukov, Chernyakov, Andreyev, Shadrina). 3. Zaveduyushchiy kafedroy stroitel'nogo proizvodstva Moskovskogo instituta inzhenerov zheleznodorozhnogo transporta (for Shadrin).

(Construction equipment) (Automatic control)

KOKIN, M.V., kand. tekhn. nauk; MONAKHOV, I.G., kand. tekhn. nauk; CHERNYAKOV, L.M., kand. tekhn. nauk; SHADRINA, G.N., kand. tekhn. nauk

Selecting cranes to assemble large-panel industrial buildings.
Transp. stroi. 14 no.11:30-32 N '64. (MIRA 18:3)

SHADRINA, G.N., dotsent, kand.tekhn.nauk

Selecting cranes, determining, and analyzing the engineering and economic indices of erecting two-story large-panel buildings. Trudy MIIT no.192:49-57 '65. (MIRA 18:5)

PESHKOV, M.A., SHADRINA, I.A.

Some data on sporeformation obtained by means of time-lapse microphotography. Mikrobiologiia 33 no.3:463-466 My-Je '64. (MIRA 18:12)

1. Institut morfologii zhivotnykh imeni A.N.Severtsova AN SSSR. Submitted April 10, 1963.

PESHKOV, M.A.; SHADRINA, I.A.

New data on the structure of bacillary and M-forms of Achromobacter epsteinii Peshkoff. Mikrobiologiia 33 no.2:261-266 Mr-Ap '64. (MIRA 17:12)

1. Institut morfologii zhivotnykh imeni A.N. Severtsova AN SSSR.

PESHKOV, M. A.; SHALRINA, I. A.

"Substructures of M and L forms of the bacteria."

report submitted to 3rd European Regional Conf, Electron Microscopy, Prague, 26 Aug-3 Sep 64.

PESHKOV, M.A.; SHADRINA, I.A.

Substructure of the heteromorphous forms of Achromobacter epsteinii and Escherichia coli. Vest. AMN SSSR 20 no.8:13-17 '65. (MIRA 18:9)

1. Institut morfologii zhivotnykh imeni A.N.Severtsova AN SSSR, Moskva.

BRADYNA, I.A.

Comparative study on the substructure of the L-form of Proteus vulgaris and the L-form of Streptococcus haemolyticus. Vest. AMN SSSR 20 no.8:17-20 '65. (MIRA 18:9)

1. Institut morfologii zhivotnykh imeni A.N.Severtsova AN SSSR, Moskva.

SHADRINA, I.A.

Substructure of the L-form Proteus vulgaris. Mikrobiologiia 34 no.5:858-862 S-O '65. (MIRA 18:10)

1. Institut morfologii zhivotnykh imeni A.N. Severtsova AN SSSR.

15 (6)

SOV/101-59-5-4/11

AUTHORS: Il'ina, N. V., Vlasov, I. I., Khazanova, Kh. A., and Shadrina, M. N.

TITLE: On the Use of Light-Weight Refractories for Lining Rotary Kilns

PERIODICAL: Tsement, 1959, Nr 5, pp 9 - 13 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The authors state that in the early days of the cement industry the lining of kilns was considered exclusively as a protection of the kiln body against the effect of high temperatures. Consequently any fire resistant material was acceptable. The increase in the productivity of kilns has led to more requirements on the qualities of the lining. The physico-chemical process varies in depending upon the thermal conditions in the burning zones of the kiln. To reduce thermal losses, or to save as much as possible of the heat for the burning process, a suitable lining material must be used for insulation purposes. For years this matter has been raised by various authors. High-porous fire-resistant chamotte refractory insulation bricks were used for lining kilns in

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the U. S., England, Puerto Rico. Compared with the light-weight refractory material produced at the Borovichskiy kombinat "Krasnyy keramik" ("Krasnyy Keramik" Borovichi Combine), it shows better thermo-insulation properties, a smaller volumetric weight, with a mechanical strength of 30 kg/sq cm. On the other hand the Borovichi light-weight refractory material has better mechanical resistance, which is for compressive strength 45 to 80 kg/sq cm for class A material, and 30 to 45 kg/sq cm for class B material. Due to the lower content of alumina, the fire resistance of the foreign material is 1690° against 1750° of the Borovichi light-weight refractories. Table 1 shows comparative data on the materials originated from the General Refractories Company and the "Krasnyy Keramik" Borovichi Combine, classes A and B. The Borovichi light-weight refractory bricks were first tried in the lining of a rotary kiln at the Pikalevskiy tsementnyy zavod (Pikalevo Cement Plant). The bricks used belonged to class B (GOST 5040 - 58). Their compressive strength was within the limits of 35 - 42 kg/sq cm (average 38 kg/sq cm), porosity 52% and volumetric weight 1.26 g/cu cm.

During a thermal stability test, the material resisted more than 25 heat variations within the 850°C heat limit and intermediate water cooling. The fluxing action between clinker and lining bricks was also tried at a maximum termperature of 1250° for light-weight refractory lining, followed by a severe trial at a temperature of 1500°. A photograph (Figure 1) shows bricks prior to and after the trial. No erosion was found in the lining after the first of the above trials. In a second test, after one hour of exposure to the effects of a heat of 1,500°C, the lining bricks were affected by the raw mixture to a depth ranging between 1 and 5 mm. Examination of the junction between two zonal linings made of Ts-1 and Ts-2 chamotte bricks, and light-weight lining adjacent to the latter without temperature compensations seams, revealed deterioration in the light-weight refractory bricks. At the junction borders the bricks became friable, and a 2 mm wide gap appeared at the junction. Cracks were visible 70 to 80 cm inward from the junction. Photograph 2 shows junctions at the cold side (left) and at the hot side of the kiln (right).

On the Use of Light-Weight Refractories for Lining Rotary Kilns

After 6 months of successful operation of a kiln lined with light-weight refractories, the temperatures of the kiln body were measured. In the tested zone, the temperature was 180 - 195° and in the zones lined with usual chamotte refractory bricks, the temperature was 235° at the hot side of junction and 220° at the cold side. Heat losses for 1 sq m of the tested surface was 2430 kcal/sq m per hour, or 69% of the heat losses of the sections lined with chamotte refractories was found to be 3540 kcal/sq m per hour. Consequently, use of the light-weight chamotte with a volumetric weight of 1.9 g/ccm for lining will result in a 30% reduction of heat losses due to conduction through the lining. The author concludes that the first experience in lining the burning zone in the rotary kiln at the Pikalevo Cement Plant has shown that the qualities of the domestic fire-resistant material are not inferior to material of foreign origin, in relation to fire resistance, strength, thermal resistance and the flux between the clinker and bricks. The author recommends that in another test the trial zone be lined with class A light-weight refractory bricks over a length

On the Use of Light-Weight Refractories for Lining Rotary Kilns

of 20 m. The bricks should be laid on a chamotte-clay mixture. Precautions must be taken to exclude the possibility of a longitudinal displacement of the lining.
There are 2 sets of photographs, 1 table and 5 references 3 of which are English, 1 German and 1 Soviet

IL'INA, N.V.; SOKHATSKAYA, G.A.; SHADRINA, M.N.

Service of linings in the clinkering zone. TSement 27 no.6:8-10 N-D '61. (MIRA 15:3)
(Cement kilns) (Refractory materials)

IL'INA, N.V.; SOKHATSKAYA, G.A.; SHADRINA, M.N.; TISHKOVA, K.S.

Analysis of the stability of linings of rotary kilns. Tsement 28 no.6: 16-17 N-D '62. (MIRA 15:12)

1. Gosudarstvennyy institut po ptoyektirovaniyu predpriyatiy i nauchno-issledovatel'skim rabotam tsementnoy promyshlennosti i Gosudarstvennyy vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut tsementnoy promyshlennosti.
(Kilns, Rotary) (Refractory materials)

IL'INA, N.V.; SOKHATSKAYA, G.A.; SHADRINA, M.N.; TISHKOVA, K.S.

Durability of lining of rotary kilns in 1962. TSement 29 no.5:9-11 S-O '63. (MIRA 16:11)

1. Gosudarstvennyy vsesoyuznyy institut po proyektirovaniyu i nauchno-issledovatel'skim rabotam tsementnoy promyshlennosti i Vsesoyuznyy gosudarstvennyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut tsementnoy promyshlennosti.

IL'INA, N.V., kand.tekhn.nauk; SOKHATSKAYA, G.A., kand.tekhn.nauk; SHADRINA, M.N., inzh.; TISHKOVA, K.S., inzh.

Durability of brick linings in rotary kilns. TSement 30 no.6:9-11 N-D '64. (MIRA 18:1)

VERZILIN, N.M., prof., red.; SHADRINA, M.S., red.; NOVOSELOVA, V.V., tekhn. red.

[Training of students in agricultural work]Podgotovka uchashchikhsia k trudu v sel'skom khoziaistve; sbornik pod red. N.M.Verzilina, Moskva, Izd-vo APN RSFSR, 1962. 106 p. (MIRA 15:9)

1. Akademiya pedagogicheskikh nauk RSFSR, Moscow. Institut vechernikh (smennykh) i zaochnykh srednikh shkol. 2. Chlen-korrespondent Akademii pedagogicheskikh nauk RSFSR (for Verzilin).
(Agriculture--Study and teaching)

OSIPOV, N.V., starshiy inzh.; VARNAKOVA, Ye.D., kand. fil. nauk, red., starshiy nauchnyy sotr.; SHADRINA, M.S., red.; NOVOSELOVA, V.V., tekhn. red.

[Training of workers specializing in sewing in secondary schools]Opyt podgotovki rabotnikov shveinykh spetsial'nostei v srednei shkole. Pod red. E.D.Varnakovoi. Moskva, Izd-vo Akad. pedagog. nauk RSFSR, 1962. 93 p. (MIRA 15:9)

1. Akademiya pedagogicheskikh nauk RSFSR, Moscow. Institut proizvodstvennogo obucheniya. 2. Institut proizvodstvennogo obucheniya Akademii pedagogicheskikh nauk RSFSR(for Osipov, Varnakova).

(Sewing--Study and teaching)

FEDOROVA, V.N., starshiy nauchnyy sotr.; MYSHLYAYEVA, N.A., mlad. nauchnyy sotr.; GRIGOR'YEVA, N.P., mlad. nauchnyy sotr.; KIVOTOV, S.A., zasl. uchitel shkoly RSFSR; SHADRINA, M.S., red.; NOVOSELOVA, V.V., tekhn. red.

[Tie between teaching botany and the work of students in plant growing]Sviaz' obucheniia botanike s trudom uchashchikhsia po rastenievodstvu. Pod red. V.N.Fedorovoi. Moskva, Izd-vo Akad. pedagog.nauk RSFSR, 1962. 146 p. (MIRA 15:9)

1. Akademiya pedagogicheskikh nauk RSFSR, Moscow. Institut obshchego i politekhnicheskogo obrazovaniya.
(Botany--Study and teaching)

SHADRINA, M.V., kand.med.nauk (sverdlovsk, ul. Kantonskoy kommuny, d.3-a, kv.1)

Lipoid bezoar. Vest.khir. 83 no.8:131-132 Ag '59. (MIRA 13:1)

1. Iz fakul'tetskoy khirurgicheskoy kliniki (zav. - prof. V.F. Kolosovskaya) Sverdlovskogo meditsinskogo instituta (dir. - prof. A.F. Zverev).

(BEZOARES case reports)

SHADRINA, M.V., kand.med.nauk

Thyrotoxicosis in a 4-year-old girl. Pediatriia no.7:71-72 '61. (MIRA 14:9)

1. Iz fakul'tetskoy khirurgicheskoy kliniki (zav. - prof. V.F. Kolosovskaya) Sverdlovskogo meditsinskogo instituta (dir. - prof. A.F. Zverev).

(THYROID GLAND--DISEASES)

SHADRINA, M.V. kand.med.nauk (Sverdlovsk (obl.), ul.Kartonskoy kommuny, d. 3a, kv.1)

Rare localization of a metallic foreign body. Nov. khir. arkh. no.4: 107-108 Jl-Ag '60. (MIRA 15:2)

1. Kafedra fakul'tetskoy khirurgii (zav. prof. V.F.Kolosovskaya) Sverdlovskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(BILE DUCTS--FOREIGN BODIES)

SHADRINA, N.A.

Laboratory diagnosis of typhoid and paratyphoid diseases by the use of the cold complement fixation reaction. Trudy Izhev.gos.med.inst. 21:98-102 '64. (MIRA 19:1)

1. Kafedra mikrobiologii (zav. - prof.N.N.Limonova) Izhevskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

L 3782-66 EWT(m)/EPF(c)/EWP(j)/T/EWP(t)/EWP(b) IJP(c) JD/WW/WB/RM

ACCESSION NR: AP5014137 UR/0365/65/001/003/0330/0334

621.794.4
620.197.3

AUTHOR: Klyuchnikov, N. G.; Kipriyanov, N. A.; Laykhter, L. B.; Fateyev, V. D.; Shadrina, N. I.

TITLE: Investigation of the effect which various inhibitors have on the dissolution of iron oxides

SOURCE: Zashchita metallov, v. 1, no. 3, 1965, 330-334

TOPIC TAGS: corrosion, corrosion rate, corrosion inhibitor, iron oxide

ABSTRACT: The authors study the dissolution of iron oxides in mineral acids as well as in solutions of substances which form complex compounds with iron (citric acid and ammonium citrate) for eliminating slag in boilers at thermal electric power stations. Samples of ferrous oxides and mixed iron oxides were prepared by sintering powdered oxides in an argon atmosphere at 1200-1300°C. Ferric oxide specimens were sintered in air at 1300°. The specimens were cylindrical with a surface area of ~7 cm^2. The inhibitors used were: BA-6 (a product of condensation of benzylamine and urotropin); PB-5 (a product of condensation of urotropin and ani-

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ACCESSION NR: AP5014137

line); I-1-A, which is a byproduct of the manufacture of 2-methyl-5-ethyl pyridine; "ChM" put out by Soviet Industry according to Technical Specifications MNP-521-54; a mixture of potassium iodide and urotropin; Katapin-A (paradodecylbenzylpyridinium chloride); and Katapin-K. Graphs and tables of the results are given. In most cases, the inhibitors retard the action of hydrochloric acid on both ferrous and ferric oxides. The rate of dissolution of FeO is increased only by I-1-A in 3*N* HCl and BA-6 in 7*N* HCl. In 1*N* and 2*N* mixtures of hydrochloric and sulfiric acids, the rate of dissolution of FeO is reduced or somewhat increased by the presence of inhibitors. In a 5*N* mixture of these acids with a high content of hydrochlorid acid, the stimulating effect of the inhibitors reaches a maximum, and diminishes in 7*N* acids. Dissolution of Fe_2O_3 is retarded by inhibitors in all concentrations of sulfuric-hydrochloric acid mixtures studied. Certain concentrations of BA-6 inhibitor in hydrochloric acid and in a hydrochloric-sulfuric mixture accelerate the dissolution of FeO, and have the least effect on retardation of Fe_2O_3 dissolution in comparison with the other inhibitors. At the same time, BA-6 is the most effective agent for retardation of steel dissolution in these media. FeO and Fe_3O_4 dissolve faster in a solution of ammonium monocitrate than in solutions of citric acid. The most effective inhibitor for steel dissolution in citric acid and in ammonium citrate solutions is an additive of 0.1% Katapin and 0.017% Captax. This

L 3782-66
ACCESSION NR: AP5014137

mixture is also quite effective in retarding the dissolution of FeO. Orig. art. has: 4 figures, 3 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy pedagogicheskiy institut im. V. I. Lenina (Moscow State Pedagogical Institute)

SUBMITTED: 25Dec64 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: MM

NO REF SOV: 000 OTHER: 000

Card 3/3

SHADRINA, N. S., Cand Med Sci -- "~~Towards~~ On the anatomy of the arterial ~~channel~~ bed of the human pancreas." Gor'kiy, 1961. (Gor'kiy State Med Inst im S. M. Kirov) (KL, 8-61, 266)

SHADRINA, N.S., aspirant

Some data on the blood supply of the head of the pancreas in connection with its form. Uch. zap. GMI no.8:106-110 '59. (MIRA 14:9)

1. Iz kafedry normal'noy anatomii (ispolnyayushchiy obyazannosti zaveduyushchego kafedroy - dotsent B.N.Anfimov).
(PANCREAS--BLOOD SUPPLY)

SHADRINA, N.S., aspirant

Anatomy of the intraorganic blood supply of the pancreas. Uch. zap. GMI no.8:111-115 '59. (MIRA 14:9)

1. Kafedra normal'noy anatomii (ispolnyayushchiy obyazannosti zaveduyushchego kafedroy - dotsent B.N.Anfimov).
(PANCREAS--BLOOD SUPPLY)

SHPUNT, S.Ya.; VOSKRESENSKIY, S.K.; ARKHIPOVA, L.N.; LENEVA, Z.I.;
Prinimali uchastiye: LI, K.P.; ROGOVA, G.I.; SHADRINA, S.A.;
OSIPOVA, T.N.

Decomposition of apatite in fluosilicate acid and the preparation of monocalcium phosphate. Khim. prom. no.10:50-54 O '61.
(MIRA 15:2)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut udobreniy i insektofungitsidov.
(Apatite) (Fluosilicic acid) (Calcium phosphate)

SHADRINA, V.A.; ANKINOVICH, S.G., dotsent

Ilvaite in skarns of the Inya iron-ore deposit. Sbor. nauch. trud. Kaz GMI no.19:171 '60. (MIRA 15:3)
(Tigiretskiy Range--Ilvaite)

KARASEV, V. K., kand. tekhn. nauk, dotsent; Prinimali uchastiye: STETSENKO, N. Yu., student; SHADRINA, V. I., student

Method of increasing the wear resistance of pattern edges. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; tekh. leg. prom. no.4:139-143 '62. (MIRA 15:10)

1. Leningradskiy tekstil'nyy institut imeni S. M. Kirova. Rekomendovana kafedroy tekhnologii shveynogo proizvodstva.

(Garment cutting)

BAKHTIYAROV, V.A. (Sverdlovsk, ul.Zhdanova, d.9.,kv.88); SHADRINA, V.M.; ARTEMOVA, L.F. (Sverdlovsk)

Clinical anatomical diagnosis of thymoma. Grud.khir. 4 no.6: 102-104 N-D'62. (MIRA 16:10)
(THYMUS GLAND—TUMORS)

ACC NR: AT7004453 (N) SOURCE CODE: UR/2531/66/000/199/0181/0188

AUTHOR: Shadrina, Ye. N.

ORG: none

TITLE: Method for determination of characteristics of the trend of barometric pressure at automatic hydrometeorological stations

SOURCE: Leningrad. Glavnaya geofizicheskaya observatoriya. Trudy, no. 199, 1966. Meteorologicheskiye pribory i avtomatizatsiya meteorologicheskikh izmereniy (Meteorological instruments and the automation of meteorological measurements), 181-188

TOPIC TAGS: barometer, atmospheric pressure, hydrometeorology

ABSTRACT: The barometric trend is measured at hydrometeorological stations continuously and is quantitatively expressed as the difference between the pressures at 3 hours intervals. The characteristics of the barometric trend is determined by visual inspection of the barograph record and is coded by digits from 0 to 8 (nine types of characteristics). The author suggests an objective method for determination of the characteristics by using the sign of the second derivative, the sign of the pressure change during 3 hours, and the sign of the first derivative at the end of the interval. Three discrete measurements are needed for this purpose: at the beginning,

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ACC NR: AT7004453

the middle, and the end of the time interval. The differences and the difference of the differences (second derivative) provide all the necessary information. A comparison of the results made by this objective method with the results of visual determinations by several experienced observers shows that the former results agree with the majority of observers, who are not always in agreement among themselves. Orig. art. has: 1 figure, 3 tables, and 8 equations.

SUB CODE: 04/ SUBM DATE: none

Card 2/2

ACC NR: AT7004454 (N) SOURCE CODE: UR/2531/66/000/199/0189/0194

AUTHOR: Shadrina, Ye. N.

ORG: none

TITLE: Determination of extreme values of air temperature by means of automatic hydrometeorological stations

SOURCE: Leningrad. Glavnaya geofizicheskaya observatoriya. Trudy, no. 199, 1966. Meteorologicheskiye pribory i avtomatizatsiya meteorologicheskikh izmereniy (Meteorological instruments and the automation of meteorological measurements), 189-194

TOPIC TAGS: atmospheric temperature, temperature measurement, hydrometeorology

ABSTRACT: The extremes of air temperature are usually determined with maximal mercury and a minimal alcohol thermometers. This method is not practicable at automatic stations. The author suggests a method for determination of the extremes from discrete measurements of temperature at equal intervals. For an approximation of the temperature curve by a second order parabola, three measurements are needed which determine the coefficients of the parabola. The maximum and minimum are determined from the analytical expression of the parabola in the usual manner, by equating the first derivative to zero. An accuracy of about $\pm 0.5^{\circ}C$ is achieved for time intervals from 15 to 30 min. Orig. art. has: 2 figures, 3 tables, and 16 equations.

SUB CODE: 04 / SUBM DATE: none

Card 1/1

STERNZAT, M.S.; SHADRINA, Ye.N.; IL'IN, B.V.; SOLODKOV, A.G.

Ship anemovane. Trudy NIIGMP no.7:155-167 '59. (MIRA 13:5)
(Anemometer)

SEMENOV, Z.

Izuchaite pochvy svoego kraia /Study the soils of your region/. Novosibirsk, 1953. 38 p.

SO: Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Vol. 6 No 10 January 1954

SHADRINTSEV, Ivan Stepanovich; PLATONOV, S.A., polkovnik, red.; CHAPAYEVA, R.I., tekhn. red.

[What cybernetics is]Chto takoe kibernetika. Moskva, Voenizdat, 1963. 76 p. (MIRA 16:4)
(Automatic control) (Cybernetics)

AKULINICHEV, I.T.; ANDREYEV, L.F.; BAYEVSKIY, R.M.; BAYKOV, A.Ye.; BUYLOV, G.G.
GAZENKO, O.G.; GRYUNTAL', R.G.; ZAZYKIN, K.P.; KLIMENTOV, Yu.F.;
MAKSIMOV, D.G.; MERKUSHKIN, Yu.G.; MONAKHOV, A.V.; PETROV, A.P.;
RYABCHENKOV, A.D.; SAZONOV, N.P. ; UTYAMYSHEV, R.I.; FREYDEL', V.R.;
KHIL'KEVICH, B.G.; SHADRINTSEV, I.S.; SHEVANDINA, S.B.; ESAULOV,
N.G.; YAZDOVSKIY, V.I.

Method and means of medical and biological studies in a space flight. Probl. kosm. biol. 3:130-144 '64. (MIRA 17:6)

L 63246-65 EEC-4/EED-2/FEO-2/EWG(c)/EWG(j)/EWG(r)/EEC(k)-2/EWG(v)/EWP(d)/EWT(l)/
FS(v)-3/EWA(d)/EEC(c)-2/ESS-2 Pe-5/Pi-4/Pn-4/Po-4/Pq-4/Pae-2 WW/RD/GW/GS
ACCESSION NR: AT5013042 UR/0000/64/002/000/0106/0111 78 8+1

AUTHOR: Akulinichev, I. T. (Moscow); Bayevskiy, R. M. (Moscow); Gazenko, O. G. (Moscow); Zazykin, K. P. (Moscow); Shadrintsev, I. S. (Moscow)

TITLE: Sensors for physiological research under space-flight conditions

SOURCE: Vsesoyuznaya konferentsiya po avtomaticheskomu kontrolyu i metodam elektricheskikh izmereniy. 4th, Novosibirsk, 1962. Avtomaticheskiy kontrol' i metody elektricheskikh izmereniy; trudy konferentsiy, t. 2: Teoriya izmeritel'nykh informatsionnykh sistem. Sistemy avtomaticheskogo kontrolya. Elektricheskiye izmereniya neelektricheskikh velichin (Automatic control and electrical measuring techniques; transactions of the conference, v. 2: Theory of information measurement systems. Automatic control systems. Electrical measurements of nonelectrical quantities). Novosibirsk, Redizdat Sib. otd. AN SSSR, 1964, 106-111

TOPIC TAGS: sensor, biosensor, biotelemetry

ABSTRACT: A general state-of-the-art discussion and a review based on four 1958-63 Soviet and eight 1952-62 American sources are presented. A block

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ACCESSION NR: AT5013042

diagram of physiological measurements in space flight is explained. Methods of physiological research used in Soviet space flights (electrocardiography, arterial oscillography, pneumography, actography, etc.) are tabulated and their application to the Soviet astronauts is explained. The sensors of various physiological functions which have been used in cosmic flights are mentioned and their characteristics tabulated. Orig. art. has: 3 figures and 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 17Nov64 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: LS, SV

NO REF SOV: 004 OTHER: 008

Card 2/2

L 10967-67 EWT(1) SCTB DD/GD

ACC NR: AT6036584 SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/66/000/000/0209/0210

37

AUTHOR: Kozharinov, V. I.; Magedov, V. S.; Shadrintsev, I. S.

ORG: none

TITLE: The problem of condensing physiological information [Paper presented at the Conference on Problems of Space Medicine held in Moscow from 24 to 27 May 1966]

SOURCE: Konferentsiya po problemam kosmicheskoy meditsiny, 1966. Problemy kosmicheskoy meditsiny. (Problems of space medicine); materialy konferentsii, Moscow, 1966, 209-210

TOPIC TAGS: biotelemetry, space medicine, space physiology, bioinstrumentation, biocybernetics, biometrics

ABSTRACT: Conducting prolonged physiological experiments during which it is desirable to obtain a maximum volume of information with memory devices of limited means makes consolidation of information very important. There are two possible approaches to this problem. Information must be subjected to preliminary processing, or else the most significant information criteria must be identified.

Preliminary processing involves the selection of definite measured parameters from the processes under investigation. For example, electrocardiograms can be used to measure pulse frequency, duration

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of the phases of the cardiac cycle, the amplitude of individual peaks,. etc. Average as well as individual magnitudes of these parameters can be measured. By averaging results for 1—2 sec, it is possible to reduce the upper boundary frequency of channels of memory devices by more than 100-fold. Even if, instead of measuring each of the controlled high-frequency processes, 10 or 15 of its changed parameters are registered, the capacity of memory devices will be reduced ten-fold during registration periods of the same duration.

Preliminary processing of physiological information will substantially simplify and speed up the analysis and processing of results of the experiment as a whole. It is much easier to feed information to the computer in this form, since the processing of high frequency records such as EKG, EEG, etc., requires the use of high-speed equipment with very large memory storage,which is not always available.

Before an experiment is begun it is usual to obtain background data on all phenomena under investigation. Those measurements of the phenomena being investigated which contain significant changes in comparison with background data or data from previous experiments are considered most informative. It is not reasonable to register information

which does not contain new data in comparison with data registered earlier.

This method makes it necessary not only to work out methods of recognition of graph images, but also to differentiate between them in fine detail. In some cases the problem can be simplified and reduced to a comparison not of the graph curves themselves, but of the more important changed parameters of those graphs. In this way unnecessary information will be eliminated. Thus, during the course of the experiment the volume of registered information will be significantly reduced, without reducing the diagnostic value of the experiment. [W.A. No. 22; ATD Report 66-116]

SUB CODE: 06 / SUBM DATE: 00May66

ACC NR: AT6036556 SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/66/000/000/0160/0161

AUTHOR: Yegorov, B. B.; Yegorov, A. D.; Kiselev, A. A.; Shadrintsev, I. S.

ORG: none

TITLE: Some problems in planning and analysis of physiological flight experiments [Paper presented at the Conference on Problems of Space Medicine held in Moscow from 24 to 27 May 1966]

SOURCE: Konferentsiya po problemam kosmicheskoy meditsiny, 1966. Problemy kosmicheskoy meditsiny. (Problems of space medicine); materialy konferentsii, Moscow, 1966, 160-161

TOPIC TAGS: space physiology, manned space flight, bioastronautics, space biologic experiment

ABSTRACT: 1. The ultimate result of each physiological space experiment is information which can be gathered by the cosmonaut-investigator and can be recorded on on-board and telemetric systems. The information obtained after appropriate analysis is applied to deciding the duration of future spaceflights and to methods of combating unfavorable spaceflight factors.

2. The most useful and objective physiological information can be directly gathered by a specialist-investigator during the flight itself. In this situation, it is entirely expedient to alter earlier established medical and biological investigations to fit definite situations which may develop

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during the flight.

3. The purpose of this report is to analyze physiological data obtained from manned and biosatellite experiments critically, so that future physiological space experiments can be planned more rationally.

4. In planning flight experiments, points of utmost importance are:

- selecting physiological parameters which would guarantee the collection of data necessary for judging the functional condition of the organism during the flight in comparison with corresponding data from earthside experiments. This would include an investigation of daily rhythms.

- establishing scientifically based periods of time during which the necessary recording of physiological parameters would be conducted with the aim of drawing statistically reliable conclusions on changes in the indices of physiological functions.

- establishing a scientifically based volume of selective measurements for deciphering the data obtained.

ACC NR: AT6036556

- selecting a program for conducting space physiological experiments which would assure comparison of the results of each subsequent experiment with the results of former experiments.

After a sufficient number of physiological space experiments, conclusions based on mathematical methods could be drawn of both individual and species-specific reactions of animals and man to spaceflight factors.

5. To solve these planning problems, both mathematical and physiological methods were used. These data show the expediency of using complex physiological and mathematical methods for planning physiological space experiments with the help of computer technology. [W.A. No. 22; ATD Report 66-116]

SUB CODE: 06, 22 / SUBM DATE: 00May66

Card 3/3

YELEVICH, S.A.; SHADRIN, A.F. (Kuybyshev)

Complete systems and bases in spaces of functions holomorphic in multiple Hartogs regions. Volzh. mat. sbor. no.1:65-71 '63. (MIRA 19:1)

YEREMIN, S.A.; SHADROV, A.F.

Complete systems and bases in the spaces of functions analytic in Hartog's regions. Dokl. AN SSSR 148 no.3:500-503 Ja '63. (MIRA 16:2)

1. Kuybyshevskiy inzhenerno-stroitel'nyy institut im. A.I. Mikoyana. Predstavleno akademikom V.I. Smirnovym.
(Functions, Analytic)

SHADROV, A.F.

Spaces of functions analytic in Hartog's multiple regions. Dokl. AN SSSR 158 no.2:284-287 S '64. (MIRA 17:10)

1. Kuybyshevskiy inzhenerno-stroitel'nyy institut im. A.I.Mikoyana. Predstavleno akademikom M.A.Lavrent'yevym.

SHADROV, A.F.

Estimates of Hartogs functions of several complex variables. Dokl. AN SSSR 161 no.4:785-788 Ap '65. (MIRA 18:5)

1. Submitted October 28, 1964.

SHATROV, Ye.V.

Spontaneous labor following Brock's operation on the heart. (MIRA 17:3)
Akush. i gin. 40 no.1:141 Ja-F '64.

1. Bol'nitsa No.5 Yaroslavlya i kafedra akusherstva i ginekologii (zav. - prof. Ye.K. Aleksandrov) Yaroslavskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

SAFONOV, V.V.; KORSHUNOV, B.G.; SHEVTSOVA, Z.N.; SHADROVA, L.G.

Interaction of tantalum tetrachloride with rubidium and cesium chlorides. Zhur. neorg. khim. 9 no.6:1406-1410 Je '63 (MIRA 17:8)

1. Moskovskiy institut tonkoy khimicheskoy tekhnologii imeni Lomonosova.

L 44318-65 EPA(s)-2/EWT(m)/EPF(c)/EPF(n)-2/EWP(t)/EWP(b) Pr-4/Pt-7/Pu-4
IJP(c) JD/JG

ACCESSION NR: AP5008483 S/0078/65/010/003/0669/0671

AUTHOR: Safonov, V. V.; Korshunov, B. G.; Shevtsova, Z. N.; Shadrova, L. G.

TITLE: Reaction of tantalum tetrachloride with sodium and potassium chlorides

SOURCE: Zhurnal neorganicheskoy khimii, v. 10, no. 3, 1965, 669-671

TOPIC TAGS: potassium compound, tantalum compound, tantalum tetrachloride, sodium chloride, potassium chloride, high purity metal production, niobium tetrachlorid., eutectic, complex ion, melt

ABSTRACT: The reaction of tantalum tetrachloride with sodium and potassium chlorides in melts has been studied because the production of high purity metals by subhalide methods is assuming increasing importance. A thermal analysis of the systems has been made and fusibility diagrams constructed. The $TaCl_4$-NaCl system is of the eutectic type and the eutectic contains 55 mol.% NaCl and melts at 270C. The components of the $TaCl_4$-KCl system form a K_2TaCl_6 compound that melts at 732C. The eutectic formed by K_2TaCl_6 and KCl melts at 590C and contains 75 mol.% KCl, while the eutectic formed by K_2TaCl_6 and $TaCl_4$ melts at 215C and contains about 51 mol.% $TaCl_4$. Unlike $TaCl_4$, the K_2TaCl_6 compound is optically isotropic and has

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L 44318-65
ACCESSION NR: AP5008483

a tendency to decompose in the atmosphere. Its refractive index exceeds 1.789, and its density is 3.017 g/cm^3, as compared with 2.539 g/cm^3 for the similarly obtained niobium compound K_2NbCl_6. The $NaCl_4$ experimental crystallization curve of the $TaCl_4$-NaCl system is in good agreement with the estimated crystallization curve in the range from 0 to 20 mol.% $TaCl_4$, suggesting the possible presence of tantalum in the form of $[Ta_2Cl_{10}]^{2-}$ in the melt. The KCl experimental crystallization curve is also in good agreement with the estimated curve, and it is assumed that the melt contains tantalum in the form of the complex ion $[TaCl_6]^{2-}$. Orig. art. has: 4 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy institut tonkoy khimicheskoy tekhnologii im. M.V. Lomonosova (Moscow Institute of Fine Chemical Technology)

SUBMITTED: 10Jun64 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: IC

NO REF SOV: 004 OTHER: 006

Card 2/2

BOL'SHAKOV, K.A.; SAFONOV, V.V.; KOGAN, L.M.; SHEVTSOVA, Z.N.; SHADROVA, L.G.

Solubility of chloro derivatives of some metals in 1,3-hexachlorobutadiene. Zhur. fiz. khim. 38 no.5:1305-1306 My '64. (MIRA 18:12)

1. Moskovskiy institut tonkoy khimicheskoy tekhnologii imeni Lomonosova i Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut khimicheskikh sredstv zashchity rasteniy. Submitted June 7, 1963.

SHADRUKHIN, I.A.; GORIN, F.I.; SAVEL'YEV, V.I., red.; SHIROKOVA, M.M., tekhn. red.

[Saving electric power in petroleum refining]Ekonomiia elektroenergii v neftepererabatyvaiushchei promyshlennosti. Moskva, Gosenergoizdat, 1962. 39 p. (MIRA 16:3)
(Petroleum refineries--Electric equipment)
(Electric power)

1. MURASHKO, Yu. V.: SHADRUKHINA, Ye. A.

2. USSR (600)

4. Diary Cattle

7. For further improvement in milk production of state-farm cattle. Sots.zhiv., 14, no. 12, 1952.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, April 1953, Uncl.

SHADRUNOV, Yu.I.

Six-axle heavy cars for winter transportation. Biul.tekh.-ekon.inform. no.5:71-73 '59. (MIRA 12:8)
(Railroads--Freight cars)

SHADRUNOVA, A.P.

Using thermoelectric methods to investigate processes taking place in austenitic steel. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; chern. met. 5 no.10:107-110 '62. (MIRA 15:11)

1. Magnitogorskiy metallurgicheskiy institut.
(Steel, Stainless—Corrosion)
(Thermoelectricity)

SHADRUNOVA, A.P.

Using the thermoelectromotive force method for the study of the temper brittleness in steel. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; chern. met. 6 no.10:109-112 '63. (MIRA 16:12)

1. Magnitogorskiy gornometallurgicheskiy institut.

BILICH, G.L.; SHADRUNOVA, L.N.

Rare case of cortical hyperostosis of the newborn. Zdrav. kazakh. 22 no.1:77-78 '62. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Iz Karagandinskoy detskoy oblastnoy klinicheskoy bol'nitsy.
(EXOSTOSIS)
(INFANTS (NEWBORN)—DISEASES)

SHADSKAYA, N., inzhener.

Innovators of the Ural open-pit coal mines. Mast.ugl. 3 no.5:12-13 My '54. (MLRA 7:6)

(Ural mountains--Coal mines and mining)

SHADSKAYA, N., gornyy tekhnik.

Dumping device for the repair of mine cars. Mast.ugl. 5 No.7: 20-21 Jl '56. (MLRA 9:9)
(Chelyabinsk Basin--Mine railroads)

L 23589-66 EWP(e)/EWT(m)/EWP(w)/ /EWP(t /EWP(k) IJP(c) JD/DJ

ACC NR: AP6012769 SOURCE CODE: UR/0226/66/000/004/0030/0033

AUTHOR: Keglin, B. G. (Bryansk, Moscow); Migunov, V. P. (Bryansk, Moscow); Shadskaya, N. G. (Brynsk, Moscow) 44 B

ORG: none

TITLE: Development and investigation of sintered friction alloys for shock absorbers 11 18

SOURCE: Poroshkovaya metallurgiya, no. 4, 1966, 30-33

TOPIC TAGS: metal friction, friction coefficient, powder metal property, sintered metal alloy, shock absorber

ABSTRACT: The authors investigated the properties of the FMK-11 friction pair steel--powdered metal. The faults of this pair are revealed: They consist of a decrease in the friction coefficient after a long break in operation. The causes of the instability of the friction properties of the pair are ascertained. The technology of manufacturing sintered elements for automatic coupling is described and conclusions are drawn as to the advantages of this friction material for use in shock absorbers. Orig. art. has: 1 figure and 1 table. [Based on author's abstract] [AM] 18

SUB CODE: 11,13/ SUBM DATE: 22Jun65/ ORIG REF: 005/ OTH REF: 002/

Card 1/1 OK

2

L 34097-65 EWG(j)/EWT(l)/EWP(e)/EWI(m)/EPF(c)/EPF(n)-2/EWG(m)/EWA(d)/EPR/T/EWP(t)/EWP(k)/EWP(b) Pf-4/Pr-4/Ps-4/Pu-4/ IJP(c) JD/MW/JG/DJ/AT/WH

ACCESSION NR: AP5007367 S/0286/65/000/004/0030/0030

AUTHOR: Migunov, V. P.; Shadskaya, N. G.; Malyutin, M. V.; Sapronov, T. G. 57 B

TITLE: Sintered high-friction material. Class 18, No. 168314

SOURCE: Byulleten' izobreteniy i tovarnykh znakov, no. 4, 1965, 30

TOPIC TAGS: friction, high friction alloy, sintered friction alloy, wear resistant friction alloy

ABSTRACT: An Author Certificate has been issued for a sintered, wear-resistant, high-friction, iron-base material containing 10—20% copper, 4—8% graphite, 2—4% asbestos, 0—5% cobalt, 2—10% boron carbide, 2—10% silicon carbide, and 5—10% iron sulfate. [MS]

ASSOCIATION: Organizatsiya gosudarstvennogo komiteta po aviatsionnoy tekhnike (Organization of the State Committee on Aviation Technology)

SUBMITTED: 28Aug63 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: MM

NO REF SOV: 000 OTHER: 000 ATD PRESS: 3209

Card 1/1

SHADSKAYA, O.V.

Infectious diseases of the conjunctiva and measures for their prevention. Med.sestra 18 no.8:25-28 Ag '59. (MIRA 12:10)

1. Zaveduyushchaya kliniko-bakteriologicheskoy laboratoriyey Moskovskoy glaznoy klinicheskoy bol'nitsy.
(CONJUNCTIVA--DISEASES)

SOV/107-59-2-22/55

6(4)

AUTHOR: Shadskiy, A. (UA3BW)

TITLE: A Short Wave Transmitter of the First Category (KV peredatchik pervoy kategorii)

PERIODICAL: Radio, 1959, Nr 2, pp 24-27 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The transmitter may be used as radiotelephone or radiotelegraph on the 5 amateur wave ranges (80, 40, 20, 14, and 10 m). The transmitter is fed through an alternating current network of 127 or 240 v. When utilizing the telegraph, the power required is not more than 170w, and when using the telephone, a limit of 240w. The transmitter contains the following automation devices: an electronic key, an arrangement of automatic signaling and protection. If the range changeover switches are wrongly adjusted, or if the button "telephone operation" is pressed while the modulator is switched off - then a red bulb starts blinking. The transmitter is located in the upper part of the case, below are the modulator and auto-

Card 1/2

A Short Wave Transmitter of the First Category

mation units, the rectifier and the modulator itself. At the bottom there is the power section. The units are interconnected by bunched flat plug-type connectors. The transmitter has been tested at the UA3BW and has proved to be excellent. There are 2 circuit diagrams, 1 table, and 1 drawing.

9(12) SOV/107-59-4-30/45

AUTHOR: Shadskiy, A. (UA3BW)

TITLE: In the 20 m Range With 15 Watts (Na 20 metrakh - 15 vattami)

PERIODICAL: Radio, 1959, Nr 4, p 40 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The author describes his experience in operating a 15-watt radio station in the 20-m range during the 11th All-Union Radiotelephone Competition. From January 15 to February 11, he succeeded in establishing about 200 contacts with radio amateur stations located in 32 different countries; several stations were located in the US. The author explains his success by the fact that he used a ground plane antenna (described in Radio 1958, Nr 6) for the transmitter and a multi-range dipole for the receiver.

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In the 20 m Range With 15 Watts

A 6P9 tube was used in the modulator output stage of this transmitter. The author states that future radio amateur competitions should be held with radio stations of limited power, for example 10 watts. There is 1 diagram and 1 Soviet reference.

SHADSKIY, A. (Ua3BI)

Twenty watts and twenty meters. Radio no.9:13 S '61.
(MIRA 14:10)

(Amateur radio stations)
(Radio clubs)

SHADSKIY, A., inzh. (UA3BW)

A stable wide-band oscillator. Radio no.1:20-21 Ja '63. (MIRA 16:1)

(Oscillators, Electron-tube)

SHADSKIY, A. (UA3BW)

Output stage and modulator of an amateur radio transmitter.
Radio no.3:30-31 Mr '63. (MIRA 16:2)
(Radio--Transmitters and transmission)
(Radio operators)

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AUTHORS: Sulima, A.M., Yevstigneyev, M.I., Zhukov, S.L., Candidates of Technical Sciences, Shadskiy, I.A. and Zhukov, N.D., Engineers

TITLE: Investigation of endurance of titanium-base and other heat-resistant alloys tested on the ВИУ-1 МАИ-ВИАМ (VIU-1 MAI-VIAM) machine under high frequency loads

PERIODICAL: Moscow. Aviatsionnyy institut. Trudy, No.129, 1960. Issledovaniye fizikomekhanicheskikh i ekspluatatsionnykh svoystv detaley posle obrabotki, pp. 92-111

TEXT: The object of the investigation described in the present paper was to determine the endurance limit of a titanium alloy ВТ3-1 (VT3-1) and two nickel-base alloys of the ЭИ617 (EI617) and ЖС6К (ZhS6K) type, and to study the effect of the frequency of alternating loads on this property. The main shortcoming of the conventional fatigue testing methods is that the test conditions bear little relation to the conditions obtaining in service; in addition, they are time-consuming, 4-5 months of continuous work being required to construct on fatigue curve. It was for these reasons that a high frequency testing machine (VIU-1 MAI-VIAM) was

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used in the present investigation. The machine (whose detailed description is given) is of the resonance type and was designed for single-plane bending fatigue tests which can be carried out under the conditions of both imposed and resonance vibrations. The vibrations, generated by a powerful electromagnetic system consisting of an amplifier and a transformer, are transmitted to the test piece through a heavy beam, capable of producing alternating loads which are sufficiently high to break standard test pieces or even actual components, such as turbine blades. The auxiliary equipment consists of a microscope used for setting the test piece and for measuring the vibration amplitude which at high temperatures is measured with the aid of a cathetometer, and an electrical resistance furnace for high temperature work. Before testing, the test pieces were heat treated according to schedules given in Table 2. The tests were carried out on cylindrical test pieces of the cantilever type. The gauge length l of the test pieces varied depending on the load frequency and test temperature, and was calculated from the formula

$$l = \sqrt{\frac{(1.8751)^2}{2\pi f}} \sqrt{\frac{EJ}{m}}$$